

EIGHTH REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION  
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

For the Two Years ending September 30, 1869.



SACRAMENTO:  
D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.  
1869.



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. P. WHITNEY,                      IRA P. RANKIN,                      B. H. RANDOLPH,  
J. A. BENTON,                      WM. SHERMAN.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

IRA P. RANKIN, President.	WM. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
L. P. RANKIN, Auditor.	J. P. WHITNEY, Physician.
J. A. BENTON, Secretary and Treasurer.	

STANDING COMMITTEES.

<i>On Sanitary Regulations.</i>		<i>On Matters of Finance.</i>	
J. P. WHITNEY,	I. P. RANKIN.	B. H. RANDOLPH,	I. P. RANKIN.
<i>On Instruction.</i>			
WM. SHERMAN.		J. A. BENTON.	

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

Mrs. J. P. WHITNEY,	Mrs. B. H. RANDOLPH,
Mrs. SAMUEL HORT,	Mrs. W. O. ANDREWS,
Mrs. DAVID BECK,	Mrs. Capt. E. SMITH.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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## INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.....PRINCIPAL.

### TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.,          HENRY B. CRANDALL,          HENRY FRANK.

### TEACHER OF DRAWING.

HUBERT BURGESS.

### TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

CHARLES T. WILKINSON, Jr.,          Miss LOUISE BOWEN.

### TEACHER OF MUSIC.

M. B. CLARK.

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## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

MRS. EMILY F. AREY.....MATRON.

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## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES NUNN .....SHOEMAKER.  
JOSEPH JEFFREY ..... CABINET MAKER.  
PETER PORTE.....CARPENTER.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, October 1st, 1869.

To His Excellency,  
H. H. HAIGHT,  
Governor of California:

SIR: The Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ask leave to present their biennial report:

During the two years which have elapsed since their last preceding report was made, the Institution has steadily pursued its upward and onward course. The number of pupils has not been greatly increased, because it has not been possible to receive larger numbers, for lack of accommodations. For a long time it has been true that room could be made for new pupils only as vacancies occurred, by reason of the departure, from any cause, of some former pupils.

At length the new edifice for the Institution, situated in the Township of Oakland, Alameda County, has been virtually completed, and there is no longer any lack of room. The opening of the regular term of instruction for the current year was somewhat delayed by the unfinished state of the new building; but the work of instruction is now going forward with success, and the number of pupils is slowly increasing. It is probable that, by the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the number of pupils will have risen to ninety or one hundred.

The health of the teachers, officers and pupils has been uniformly good the past two years, and the exemption from disease has been, much of the time, very remarkable. Whenever pestilence has threatened, or any symptoms of physical disorder have been manifested, the physician has been prompt, watchful, careful and successful.

The Principal of the Institution has been earnest, painstaking and indefatigable. He has discharged his arduous and manifold duties ably and acceptably. During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by the consent of the Directors, he made a brief trip to the Eastern States, for the purpose of observing the workings of some other similar institutions, examining into some supposed improved methods of teaching, and of purchasing such apparatus as would better meet the wants of this Institution. In the new building the results of his purchasing may now be seen to good advantage, and your attention is respectfully invited to them. All the other officers, teachers and instructors have been faithful,



diligent and efficient, and they deserve our esteem, approval and commendation.

The Directors have visited the buildings and grounds of the Institution every three months, in person; some of them oftener; and they have inspected all of the departments of the Institution with care, and have been always pleased with the neatness, order and dispatch exhibited in them. The Visiting Committee of ladies have, from time to time, inspected the domestic department closely, and have inquired searchingly into the condition of the bedding, wardrobe and personalities of the female pupils, and have reported themselves, on all occasions, as well satisfied with every essential.

In the mechanical department only a shoe shop has been hitherto maintained, for the repair and manufacture of shoes, mostly for the Institution itself. The proceeds of the shop could not be expected to be sufficient to defray all the expenses of it, but it has done much toward its own support. It is our earnest hope that an appropriation may at once be made for the establishment of other shops for teaching the business of tailoring and the art of printing to the deaf and dumb, and the manufacture of brooms and brushes to the blind.

The Directors have devoted much time and thought to the welfare of this Institution, and are abundantly satisfied that it deserves your fostering care, your generous confidence and your largest liberality. This is the only institution of the kind as yet in existence on the Pacific Coast, and it is now capable of receiving and instructing all the unfortunates of these classes, of the entire coast, who are of a fit age to be instructed. It is respectfully suggested that it might be well for the Governor and Legislature of California, by some public act, to invite the authorities of the State of Oregon, and those of the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Arizona, to place their deaf and dumb and their blind, of suitable age, in this Institution, at a low charge, until such time as other similar institutions shall be maintained on this side of the continent. The authorities of the State of Nevada have already made an appropriation for this particular purpose.

The Directors are profoundly grateful, on their part, for the fine situation and noble edifice provided for the Institution committed to their care. They believe that the Institution will prove itself worthy of the great things which the State has recently done for it, and will, in the years to come, amply repay all these expenditures of time, toil and money. And they renewedly urge its claims upon your appreciation and your benefaction.

For fences, outbuildings, shops, grading roads, the laying out of the grounds, and the general improvement of the property, a rather large appropriation will be needed, for the best economy, the coming two years.

Your special attention is invited to the report of the Principal, which accompanies this. And you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer for information concerning the expenditures of the Institution in general and in detail. It is the opinion of the Directors that the economies of this Institution will bear comparison with those of any other similar one in our country. And they again commend it to your patient thought and kind consideration.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

IRA P. RANKIN,  
President.

J. A. BENTON, Secretary.



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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*To the Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law and custom, I have the honor herewith to submit my biennial report, detailing the operations of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to date. The heretofore usually quiet history and unobtrusive work of the Institution during the past two years have been remarkably fruitful of event, at times rising almost to the dignity of tragedy, when the widespread peril of earthquake and pestilence combined to shake the stoutest heart. At no period of my life, here or elsewhere, has so much of toil and anxiety been crowded into so brief a space. While the Directors have given me a most generous consideration and co-operation, there are cares and responsibilities which every faithful Superintendent must bear solitary and alone; yet in my case these duties have come to be almost delights, in view of the rapid moral and intellectual progress of the pupils, the confidence of parents, and the cordial sympathy of the community with the work we seek to do. For these I am grateful, and especially am I grateful for the courtesy and kindness of the members who composed the last Legislature, before whom it became my duty, during the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to represent the interests of the Institution. Were this the proper place I would gladly mention the names of scores of gentlemen that were ever found advocating our cause. Many of them have retired to private life, but the noble edifice we now occupy will stand as a lasting memorial of their wise and liberal legislation in behalf of the unfortunate.

At the date of the last report there were under instruction seventy pupils, of whom forty-eight were deaf and dumb and twenty-two blind. As the accommodations in the old buildings were sufficient for only seventy inmates, no increase could take place, and the only changes have been in the admission of those who took the place of pupils graduated or discharged. The term does not open till after the date of this report, so I cannot tell what our number will be, but, judging from the numerous applications already received, it will not fall far short of ninety.

It is evident that, with the increase of families, the ratio of deafness and blindness in California is approximating to that of older communities. The law of general averages, as Mr. Buckle has shown, holds

good everywhere, and in all departments of life or business, from suicides to the misdirection of letters. An exceptional or extraordinary phase of social life may increase or diminish these averages for a season, but the tendency is to equalization. For instance—in certain New England and East Canadian provinces the ratio of deafness is absolutely startling. It is doubtless due to intermarriages and the homogeneous nature of the population, and the consequent deterioration of race. Nothing is more favorable to a low ratio of congenital misfortune, such as blindness, deafness, idiocy, etc., than the admixture of various races. It consequently follows, that among a cosmopolitan population like that of California we may reasonably expect, for a time, at least, a fine physical development among the children and a low average of unfortunates. We also find, within our own experience and observation, less complication of misfortunes than is usual in institutions of this kind. Our pupils, especially those born in California, exhibit a higher grade of moral and mental calibre, united to more athletic and vigorous physical organizations, than I have ever seen elsewhere. This satisfactory condition of things no doubt will continue with the flow of immigration, after which climatic and social causes will tend to consolidate and render homogeneous our population, and the ratio of deafness and blindness will rise to the level of other and less favored localities.

The general health of the inmates during the past two years has been as good, perhaps better, than ever before. When one considers the straightened accommodations, the total lack of all hospital facilities, and the defective sewerage of the old quarters, together with the unusual prevalence of epidemic diseases in San Francisco and throughout the State, during the past term, our immunity from sickness seems a contradiction of all hygienic laws and human experience. Next to the Divine favor, I attribute this immunity to systematized regularity of habits, out-door exercise, and especially a wholesome and liberal diet. Nothing can be plainer than the food furnished the pupils, but the quantity is never stinted, and the quality is of the best. It costs a trifle more, but we find a decided advantage in it.

It is our painful duty to record the only death which has occurred in the Institution since its opening, a period of nine years. A frail little blind boy, Eugene Bennett, passed "out of the darkness into the light," on the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. It was a case of meningitis, sudden in attack, rapid in its course, and against which the most skilful medical treatment availed nothing. A few cases of measles, two of scarletina, two of pneumonia, and a mild case of varioloid occurring after the small-pox had ceased as an epidemic in the city, completes the medical register of two years. We can never expect to make a more favorable showing in this respect, even in our present beautiful home, but when I see the convenient sunshiny hospital accommodations that have been provided in our new buildings, sickness, and especially epidemics, have less terror for me than formerly, and my cares will be proportionately lightened.

The names of most of the officers and employes published in our last report will be found in this. Some changes, however, have occurred. Mr. Amasa Pratt, an excellent teacher, and a most worthy Christian man, has left the profession for another sphere of duty. His place is not easy to fill, and for the present his resignation will add to my other and numerous duties the necessity of teaching a class. In the musical department Mr. M. B. Clark, formerly of the Indiana Institution for the Blind, has taken the place of Mr. Constantine Mueller, and gives satis-

factory evidence of zeal and ability. In the domestic department our removal from San Francisco involves the loss of our most esteemed physician, Dr. J. P. Whitney, who has had the medical care of the Institution since its foundation, with what success, our unparalleled health record shows.

On the first of July, Mrs. Julia Griswold resigned her position as Assistant Matron, and returned to her former home in Connecticut. The place which she worthily filled for over three years is still vacant.

There has been added to the domestic department a steward, in the person of Mr. Edward Austin, a young man who, after six years service in the army, has returned to civil life with those habits of discipline and order which are so desirable in public institutions. We have also added to our working force a cabinet maker, Mr. Joseph Jeffery, and a carpenter, Mr. Peter Porte. The employment of these men is a measure of economy, as well as of practical benefit to our boys. There will be for several years much to do about the Institution in the way of carpentry and cabinet making, which, done by contract, would be very expensive, while under the supervision and instruction of competent mechanics, the pupils can render much assistance and, at the same time, acquire a knowledge of tools and their use, which will be exceedingly valuable in after life, even if they do not reach the dignity of journeymen.

The facilities for the mechanical education of our pupils are utterly unworthy of a State Institution. Heretofore it has not been advisable to spend money in the erection of shops, and we have put off the urgent demand of our pupils with the assurance that when we moved to the new buildings suitable provision would be made for learning trades. We look to the Legislature for aid in making good that promise. Surely it would not be refused if the Legislature could see how many supple hands are waiting for instruction in the handicraft which is to be not merely the means of physical support, but also an outlet for those mental activities and energies which otherwise must prey upon the mind itself.

It is a fatal error to suppose that intellectual culture is all that is required for success in life. We need the educated hand as well as the educated mind; not only a willingness to work, but a knowledge of methods. A few of our pupils will find employment as teachers and in clerical occupations, but the large majority must expect to take their places in the ranks, and hold their own therein. If our pupils are to be beggars, it would be better to withhold that culture which will only serve to make them feel more keenly the degradation of dependence. There is a false notion prevalent, too often inculcated by teachers, that the object of education is to lift one above the necessity of work; that living by one's wits is more honorable than living by one's hands. The consequence is, that many a worthy blacksmith and carpenter is spoiled in the vain endeavor to make lawyers, clergymen and clerks, out of unsuitable material. So far as is possible we seek to avoid this mistake. I have boys who can write an elaborate composition on any historical subject, or solve almost any arithmetical problem that may be given to them. I have others who can make a pair of handsome shoes. It is hard to tell which accomplishment is the source of most satisfaction.

Our little shoe shop, considering the disadvantages under which it is conducted, exhibits a creditable balance sheet, as follows:



RECEIPTS.	
For work done and sold.....	\$683 25
Finished work and stock on hand.....	100 00
	\$783 25
EXPENDITURES.	
Leather and findings.....	\$346 02
Balance in favor of shop.....	\$437 23

Our foreman, Mr. Charles Nunn, is a most faithful as well as an excellent workman, and under his instruction our pupils become not mere cobblers, whose attainments are limited to the patching of shoes, but they are fitted to earn journeyman's wages in any shop, as is proved by a number of our graduates.

In consequence of my absence at the close of the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the usual public exercises were omitted, but the academic year ending in June last was terminated by an examination conducted by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Col. T. H. Holt, Dr. H. Gibbon and Rev. William Pond. The report of these gentlemen will be found in the appendix. A public exhibition was also given at the Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco, before a densely crowded audience. The exercises were exceedingly creditable to the pupils, and the receipts larger than on any previous occasion. The fund from this source is now over six hundred dollars, which I hope to increase from year to year, and build up therewith a fine library without expense to the State. I have also, since the last report, held public exhibitions before the State Institute of teachers in San Francisco, and before the Legislature at Sacramento, whereby the interests of the Institution, I have no doubt, have been subserved and information concerning our work has been extended.

The Act reorganizing this Institution, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, contains a clause providing for the admission of pupils from sister States and Territories, upon the payment of three hundred dollars per annum for each pupil so received; and it is well known that our new buildings have been constructed with reference to supplying educational facilities to all deaf and dumb and blind persons on this coast. Accordingly, during the last session of the Nevada Legislature. I made application to his Excellency Governor Blasdel, requesting that provision be made for those unfortunates in Nevada needing State aid. A suitable law was at once introduced and passed, coupled with an appropriation of three thousand dollars to carry out its intent. This prompt recognition of the claims of the deaf and dumb and the blind upon the State is creditable to the benevolent disposition of the people, and is worthy of imitation. No doubt the Legislature of Oregon would have acted in a similar spirit; but the unfortunate state of affairs, resulting in the premature and abrupt dissolution of that body, gave me no opportunity for calling attention to the subject. I have the names of ten or twelve applicants from that State, who are waiting for admission. They are growing up in darkness and ignorance; but as none of them have the means wherewith to pay our tuition fees, I see

no remedy until the next Legislature meets, and passes the needful Act and appropriation for support.

After weary waiting and harassing delays, the work to which I have given the four best years of my life approaches completion. A building of imposing appearance and enduring materials, pleasantly situated and conveniently arranged, is about to open its doors for the reception of pupils. In provision for the deaf and dumb and the blind, California may henceforth take front rank with any of her sister States, and can boast of an institution thoroughly in keeping with the enlarged philanthropy and civilization of the age. Its massive walls and liberal dimensions argue faith in the stability and permanency of our prosperity and future greatness; its architecture is satisfying to the eye and taste; while its internal arrangements show that attention has been paid, not only to the necessities, but to the comfort of those who have, at the best, little enough of this world's cheer.

The removal of the Institution marks an important epoch in its history, a brief retrospect will therefore appropriately find place in this report.

It was determined, four years ago, that a change from the old buildings was advisable. The rapid growth of San Francisco towards the Mission, the limited extent of land possessed, entirely inadequate for recreation grounds, gardening purposes and the erection of shops, so necessary to the mechanical education of our boys, and the defective internal arrangements of the old Institution, combined to render a removal simply a question of time. An Act was accordingly passed by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and eighteen hundred and sixty-six, appointing a Board of Commissioners with full powers to select a location, adopt plans, make contracts, and do all things necessary to carrying out the provisions of the Act. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was also made towards accomplishing the specified objects of the bill. The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Ira P. Rankin, Wm. Sherman, J. A. Benton, J. L. Downing and A. W. Saxe, organized at once and proceeded to the selection of a suitable site. Section three of the Act required the location "to be elevated, healthy, airy and pleasant; within seventy-five miles of San Francisco, and accessible by railroad or steamboat, and shall comprise not less than twenty acres of fertile land, easily cultivated, supplied with an abundance of good water, and capable of an easy and unobstructed drainage." To fulfil the requirements of that section was a difficult task, and the State Geologist did not hesitate to say that he believed it improbable, if not impossible, to do so. That the Board succeeded beyond expectation, every unprejudiced person will admit who visits the grounds. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty acres, of which fifty acres are of the highest fertility, the rest being hill land, well adapted for grazing purposes. The building stands at an elevation of something over three hundred feet above the level of the bay, directly in front of the Golden Gate, through which we look upon the broad ocean, with the Farralones rising in the dim distance, forty miles away. Within ten miles, on the opposite side of the bay, lies the Queen City of the Pacific in broad view. From there, ferry and railroad bring passengers to Oakland, whence a horse railroad is rapidly extending its facilities to our very doors. On the hill, eight hundred feet back of the Institution, gushes forth a living spring of pure water, flowing ten thousand gallons per day. A brick reservoir, holding about twenty-five thousand gallons, has been constructed, and six inches head at the spring sends the water by natural flow into the tanks on the roof of the

Institution. Competent judges have declared our water facilities alone to be worth fifteen thousand dollars.

The plans for the building were drawn by Messrs. Wright and Sanders, of San Francisco, in accordance with very definite instructions given by the Principal. The architectural effect of the edifice speaks for itself, but as to the internal arrangements, they are simply perfection. Familiar as I am, by reason of a long residence in a kindred institution, with the requirements of such an establishment, I see nothing to change. In the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Board authorized me to visit me the various institutions at the East. I spent four months in that duty, but so far as arrangements or details are concerned, I had no suggestions to make on my return. There are some features particularly noticeable in our building: every room in the house occupied by officers or pupils has an outside exposure; only corridors look upon the courts; the kitchen, which is twenty-seven feet high, is a separate building, yet in immediate communication with the dining room and store rooms; every water closet and bath room, with the drainage therefrom, is outside; there is no sewer under the building, but the Institution is encircled by a large cement drain, into which all connections debouch. Thus, if any stoppage should occur, the miasma therefrom could not breed the disease and death which have so often resulted while the cause was unsuspected.

The ground for the foundation was broken on the twenty-ninth of July, and the corner stone was laid on the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the work pressed on during the following winter as fast as the rains would permit.

The Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and sixty-eight made an additional appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars to complete the building, making a total of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars that the State has contributed to this object. This sum, with the money derived from the sale of the old property in San Francisco, was believed to be sufficient to complete the buildings and lay out the grounds, and under ordinary circumstances it would have been. A variety of causes, however, combined to retard the progress of the building and to increase the cost of construction. The passage of the eight hour law, though possibly a blessing to the mechanic and laboring man, bore hardly on contractors who had entered into obligations before its enactment. The price of all materials enhanced in some cases to double rates. There was a scarcity of labor consequent on increased demand, and it was difficult to get mechanics to work ten hours in the country when eight hours in the city would earn the same pay. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that cost was great and progress was slow, and that the fall term of school, which was to have opened here, found us in the old buildings. There, too, expense was incurred, for the time at which possession was to be given had passed, and of course rent must be paid or the buildings abandoned.

Then came the terrible earthquake of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of which all have a vivid recollection. We suffered in common with many others, but the damage to the new edifice, though costly to repair, did not materially affect its strength. For instance—an unsecured stone gable over the northwest bay window fell, and in its fall crushed through the entire wood and glass work beneath, to the very base course. It was rebuilt with wood, to guard against a future contingency, and the stone gable on the southwest corner taken down and made to correspond. The beautiful cut stone chimneys,



without exception, were thrown down, and some falling inward, carried gas, soil and water pipes to the cellar. These chimneys have been replaced by galvanized iron tops, which, if not as beautiful, have the merit of greater safety. Then it was considered advisable by the Board, in view of the possible recurrence of such an event, to stud the whole interior walls of the building, so that the floors and ceilings would remain, even if the masonry was shaken down. The total cost of all the repairs was about nine thousand dollars, and that sum was borrowed of the Bank of British North America until the Legislature could make the necessary appropriation.

We shall need from the coming Legislature, outside of the regular appropriation for the support of the Institution, a further sum of twenty thousand dollars, part of which is for work already done—the rest for absolutely essential improvements. This, with the nine thousand dollars due for earthquake repairs, makes a total of twenty-nine thousand dollars.

To pay M. Heverin, for mantels.....	\$1,200 00
To pay J. K. Prior, for heating apparatus.....	4,000 00
To pay McNally & Hawkins, for water pipes, etc.....	1,200 00
To pay for erecting shops.....	3,000 00
To pay for gas works. ....	1,000 00
To pay for stable and outbuildings.....	1,600 00
To pay for fencing and laying out grounds .....	3,000 00
To pay for furniture.....	5,000 00
Total .....	\$20,000 00
Bank of British North America—money loaned for earthquake expenses.....	9,000 00
Total.....	\$29,000 00

The expenditure of this sum will put the Institution in the highest condition of efficiency, and make it not only equal, but, I sincerely believe, superior to any kindred establishment in the United States.

There is another matter to which, though not within my province, I cannot refrain from alluding. It is well known that one of the contractors, in fulfilling his obligation, has not only ruined himself, but has incurred indebtedness which he is utterly unable to pay. Much of this indebtedness is due to mechanics who depend upon their daily labor for support, and to whom the loss of two or three hundred dollars is no trifle. If the contractor referred to had neglected his work, or squandered his money in extravagant living, the case would be different; but he has worked hard, and given all his time, since he undertook the contract, to fulfilling his obligations. Nevertheless, for reasons detailed elsewhere, he will come short not far from ten thousand dollars, which loss will fall mostly upon poor men. This sum, I trust, the Board will urge upon the Legislature to pay. It is never the policy of a State to ruin its citizens, and relief bills are always favorably considered when evidence can be adduced to show that the State has profited by the loss of the individual. That such is the case in this instance can be clearly shown by any fair and candid investigation.

As many are not aware of what other States have done, or are doing,



in these benevolent enterprises, I have thought that the following statistics, mostly gathered from personal correspondence with the Principals of kindred institutions, might be of some interest to our own people. It should be remembered that those marked "gold," with the exception of California, were built before the war, when unskilled labor was worth from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day, while competent mechanics' wages ranged from a dollar and a half to two dollars, with proportionate prices for materials:

### TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Giving the cost of institutions for deaf and dumb and the blind in different States.*

STATE.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Total.
New York .....	\$563,000 gold .....	\$150,000 g'd, \$300,000 c'y	\$1,013,000
Ohio .....	625,000 currency .....	300,000 currency .....	925,000
Indiana .....	137,000 gold .....	100,000 gold .....	237,000
Illinois .....	100,000 gold .....	80,000 gold .....	180,000
Wisconsin .....	100,000 gold and cu'y..	70,000 gold .....	170,000
Iowa (now erecting) .....	300,000 currency .....	No returns .....	300,000
Maryland† .....	None† .....	\$150,000 currency..	150,000
Washington .....	\$200,000 cu'y expended..	250,000 more required..	450,000
Michigan* .....	150,000 gold .....	100,000 more required..	250,000
Louisiana* .....	Gold .....	Gold .....	250,000
California* .....	Gold .....	Gold .....	158,000

† Sends her deaf and dumb to Pennsylvania and Washington.

Those States in the above table, marked with an asterisk, have "mixed" institutions; that is, institutions where the deaf and dumb and the blind are associated in one and the same building. This union is effected as a measure of economy, and has always been regarded as a temporary expedient, and is deprecated by every member of the profession with whom I have conversed on the subject. I came to California entertaining similar views, and with the firm determination to use my influence to separate the two classes at the earliest practicable moment. An experience of four years has led to a change of opinion, and I am prepared to assert, and to prove by practical results, that the deaf and dumb and the blind may be kept under one management, not only without detriment to either class, but with actual advantage to both. That there is a strong antipathy on the part of the blind towards the deaf and dumb, I admit; and where buildings designed ultimately for one class, are used for the temporary accommodation of both, the promiscuous intercourse resulting therefrom is the cause of frequent bickerings, which lead to irritation and sometimes tumult. But even these annoyances, in the hands of patient and judicious teachers, are not without their uses in cultivating forbearance and those Christian graces which adorn life wherever found. However, the argument for separation, drawn from the antipathy of the two classes, has no weight when applied to the California Institution. Our building I believe to be the only one in the world planned with special reference to the permanent union of the deaf and dumb and the blind; and so far as isolation is concerned, the arrangement is perfect. Each corner of the edifice is, indeed, an institu-

tion by itself, with all the details of sitting room, dormitories, clothes rooms, lavatories, bath rooms, etc., yet each having access by separate passages to a common dining room and chapel, where, of course, they are under the immediate supervision of officers.

The benefits to be derived from a union of the two classes are numerous and important. In the first place, there is the advantage of economy. It is well known that institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, even under the most careful management, are the most expensive of all State establishments. The peculiar misfortune of their inmates involve a large amount of service, both in the domestic department and in the class room; apparatus is special and costly, while the mechanical education of the boys, looking to prospective rather than immediate returns, helps to swell the expenses. Any measure of economy, then, consistent with efficiency in the conduct of the Institution, should be used. One building, one Principal, one physician, one set of domestics, one stewards' department, one stable, in short one establishment where two would otherwise be required, effects a saving not to be overlooked or disregarded. Much of the apparatus adapted to the use of the blind is available for the deaf and dumb. Moreover, there may be cultivated a generous and healthy rivalry between the deaf and dumb and the blind, which stimulates to zeal and application. This stimulus extends to teachers as well as pupils. Suggestions derived from individual experience in one line of instruction, becomes the common property of all, and the tendency of all teachers of specialities to provincialism of thought is to a degree counteracted.

It will be understood that I am speaking with a limitation. Beyond a certain number division is a necessity. That limit depends largely upon the devotion and the activity of the Principal and teachers. It may be safely asserted that where the family relation is lost sight of, and pupils come to be governed like armies, by delegated authority and the discipline of fear, the highest results will not be achieved. It follows, therefore, that I do not favor large educational establishments, and whenever the building we now occupy is full, though its plan contemplates enlargement, I shall advocate a separation.

Leave of absence for four months being granted by the Board, I went East on the twenty-second of April, for the purpose of visiting kindred institutions, and of adopting any suggestions that might be derived therefrom. I was most kindly and courteously received at the various institutions on my line of travel, and every facility was extended to me for accomplishing the purpose of my visit.

The science of deaf mute instruction is eminently empirical in its nature, and requires years to demonstrate the value of a method. I was not, therefore, surprised to find that among all the older institutions substantially the same system was in vogue under which I was trained, and which a half century of experience and observation has justified and approved. Such a system, with the testimony in its behalf of many able and judicious educators of the deaf and dumb, is not to be thrown aside without good and sufficient reasons. On the other hand, it is not wise to reject a theory or method simply because it is an innovation upon established precedent or disagrees with settled convictions. Seeking, therefore, for facts rather than a bolster to my own theories, I was very glad to accept the invitation of Gardiner Green Hubbard, Esq., President of the Northampton School for Deaf Mutes, to examine the workings of that experimental school, and practically test the value of "Articulation" as a system of instruction. Mr. Hubbard kindly accompanied me from Boston

to Northampton, where we met by appointment Prof. I. L. Peet, the experienced Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. We spent a whole day in the work, and if we failed to find out what the pupils knew, it was our own fault, for the pupils and teachers were placed at our service. I have not room to give in detail the experiments of that day. I can only state the impressions left upon my mind :

I. The pupils, as a class, are selected, and are intellectually above the average of deaf mutes. I think the officers are quite willing that Hartford should have all the mediocre and dull ones.

II. The pupils were more developed in intelligence than I expected. There was less of the "parrot utterance" than is generally supposed to be the result of articulation.

III. This development struck me as being accomplished *in spite of*, rather than by, the system of articulation. The teachers possess, in a remarkable degree, the requisites of success—tact and enthusiasm ; and I firmly believe that the same energy and judicious application of common sense which I saw displayed in that school would produce as good, if not better results, without the aid of articulation.

IV. Their best pupils, two semi-mutes, will bear no comparison in intelligence and attainments with the two best pupils in this Institution, one of whom never heard a sound, and the other lost his hearing at seven years of age.

V. The school is as yet an experiment, but it is an experiment which we are all interested in seeing carried to ultimate results. It is, therefore, most desirable that Massachusetts should afford every facility to the enterprise.

VI. I do not consider it advisable, at present, to make any special provision for the teaching of articulation in this Institution. Of course, every faithful teacher will cultivate the speech of any semi-mute he may have in his class ; and the few congenital mutes whose vocal organs may be adapted to the acquiring of articulate speech can afford to await the result of the Northampton experiment. I sincerely believe that, for all the practical relations and intercourse of life, the deaf mute must depend upon signs, the manual alphabet, and writing ; but whenever I am convinced that the happiness or the usefulness of the deaf mute is increased by articulation, or any other mode of instruction different from what we now use, I shall not be slow to adopt it.

At Washington I found the National Deaf Mute College in successful operation. This is an institution established under Government auspices, for the purpose of giving an advanced course of study to the graduates of State institutions. It is under able management, and to the President, E. M. Gallaudet, LL.D., assisted by a most excellent corps of professors, its success is mainly due. Whether our graduates will need to go so far for liberal culture will depend very much upon the facilities offered by our own State University.

From the many institutions for the blind which I visited, I derived valuable suggestions, some of which I have adopted, and others I mean to use as soon as practicable. I failed, however, to find that concert of action which prevails among Principals and teachers of the deaf and dumb, and which should characterize those engaged in a great benevolent enterprise. Much valuable individual experience, that might be utilized to the benefit of all, is now lost to the profession at large by the



want of co-operation among the various institutions. Conventions, organized in a tolerant spirit, where principles and methods of instruction could be definitely agreed upon, would do much to bring about harmony of action, and thus promote the welfare of the blind.

After purchasing the slates, philosophical apparatus, dissected maps, books in raised letter, etc., authorized by the Board, I sailed from New York on the first of August, and landed in San Francisco on the twenty-fourth, in time to open school for the fall term.

The location of the State University in our immediate vicinity is a matter of congratulation, not only because of the select and desirable neighborhood which will be built up thereby, and the consequent enhanced value of the Institution property, but because of the facilities which will thus be offered to certain of our pupils of a more advanced course of study than we feel authorized to give. The universally approved system of written examinations, now adopted by all higher institutions of learning, removes in a great degree the disabilities under which a deaf mute labors in a competitive race for academic honors; and I do not doubt that we shall be able to send students to the University who will not disgrace their preparatory school. At any rate, we shall ask no special favors in behalf of those candidates we put forward, and sincerely hope that none will be granted. If they win a diploma, let it be the evidence of that advanced and substantial culture which, we trust, will be eminently characteristic of that institution, so recently and auspiciously inaugurated.

We are glad hereby to recognize and acknowledge the courtesy and kindness we have received from the different transportation lines, in getting the pupils to and from their homes during the summer vacations. To Captain B. M. Hartshorne, of the Steam Navigation Company; ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Captain Charles Minturn, of the Petaluma line, our thanks are especially due. As the State makes no allowance for travelling expenses, many of our pupils would have to forego the pleasure of yearly home reunions were it not for the generous consideration of these gentlemen. We also desire to acknowledge the services, in dentistry, of Dr. R. E. Cole, who, for several years past, has relieved many a case of suffering among our pupils, at all times heightening the value of his services by the courteous manner in which he declined remuneration therefor.

The Visiting Committee of ladies has proved a very efficient aid to me, and their frequent and faithful discharge of duties has earned my gratitude. I regret most sincerely that our removal from San Francisco will necessitate an interruption of those pleasant relations that have existed for the last four years.

And now we enter upon the labors of another year with firm faith in that Divine goodness which has never failed us. With enlarged facilities for accomplishing a beneficent work, comes the sense of increased responsibility; but, with a past so full of mercies, it would be criminal to doubt the future.

Respectfully submitted,

WARRING WILKINSON,  
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, }  
Oakland, October 1st, 1869. }



# TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

## EXPENDITURES.

### *For Groceries and Provisions.*

Bacon .....	5 32
Barley.....	2 60
Barrels.....	12 00
Bath brick .....	1 50
Beans, 265 pounds.....	11 27
Blueing .....	12 85
Bread .....	14 75
Buckwheat, 125 pounds.....	7 50
Butter, 4,195 pounds.....	1,756 66
Cake.....	6 10
Canned fruit.....	3 55
Capers.....	50
Carraway.....	35
Cassia .....	4 50
Catsup.....	9 45
Cheese, 527 pounds.....	96 60
Cider .....	1 35
Citron .....	1 50
Clams.....	3 90
Cocoa .....	1 50
Codfish, 620 pounds.....	56 00
Coffee, 586½ pounds.....	116 40
Crackers, 1,014 pounds.....	72 80
Cracked wheat.....	3 00
Cream tartar.....	1 45
Curry powder.....	50
Dried beef, 100 pounds.....	12 50
Dried fruit.....	34 74
Eggs, 328 dozen.....	157 73
Fish .....	94 92
Flour, 186½ barrels.....	1,170 40

Amount carried forward.....

\$3,681 19

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,681 19
Fruit.....	\$304 77	
Ginger.....	7 35	
Graham flour.....	4 05	
Ham, 405½ pounds.....	70 92	
Hops.....	7 50	
Horse radish.....	25	
Jelly.....	26 05	
Lard, 717 pounds.....	102 95	
Lemon and other extracts.....	12 23	
Mackerel, 2 kits.....	7 00	
Maccaroni.....	7 00	
Meal.....	7 05	
Meat, 24,992 pounds.....	2,520 36	
Milk.....	173 55	
Mustard.....	10 55	
Nutmegs.....	4 25	
Oat meal.....	1 70	
Oranges.....	1 25	
Oysters, 29 dozen.....	91 35	
Pearl barley.....	2 12	
Peas, 50 pounds.....	4 00	
Pepper.....	16 25	
Pepper sauce.....	1 25	
Pickles.....	42 35	
Pork, 4½ barrels.....	118 20	
Poultry.....	69 86	
Prunes.....	1 10	
Raisins.....	10 10	
Rice, 600 pounds.....	46 50	
Sage.....	2 41	
Sago.....	50	
Salid oil.....	9 10	
Saloratus.....	20	
Salt, 850 pounds.....	16 00	
Sausages.....	7 50	
Smoked beef, 409 pounds.....	60 50	
Soap, brown, 1,600 pounds.....	124 73	
Soap, castile, 120 pounds.....	24 04	
Soap, toilet.....	2 75	
Soda.....	2 24	
Spices.....	4 70	
Starch, 199 pounds.....	28 88	
Sugar, brown, 3,462 pounds.....	420 66	
Sugar, crushed, 1,055 pounds.....	167 88	
Sugar, powdered, 150 pounds.....	26 83	
Syrup, 5½ barrels.....	117 21	
Tapioca.....	86	
Amount carried forward.....		4,688 85
		\$8,370 04



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$8,370 04
Tea, 271 pounds.....	\$211 41	
Vegetables.....	979 87	
Vermicelli.....	1 50	
Vinegar, 2½ barrels.....	20 30	
Washing powder.....	75 57	
Yeast and yeast powders.....	43 75	

1,332 40

*Salaries and Wages.*

Principal and teachers.....	15,547 49
Directors and Treasurer.....	1,850 00
Physician, Matron and assistant.....	2,841 00
Servants and service.....	3,544 96
Foreman of shoe shop.....	1,275 00

25,058 45

*Clothing.*

Balmoral skirts, 2.....	4 50
Batting.....	19 75
Beeswax.....	25
Belts.....	50
Benzine.....	25
Blacking and brushes.....	15 02
Braid.....	6 75
Buttons.....	10 35
Calico, 70 yards.....	8 75
Cambric, 7½ yards.....	1 67
Coats, 5.....	27 00
Collars.....	3 48
Combs.....	11 45
Corsets.....	3 00
Cotton cloth, 99 yards.....	15 23
Crochet needles.....	25
Cuffs.....	1 25
Cutting hair.....	25
Delaine, 51 yards.....	24 00
Drawers, two pairs.....	2 37
Drilling, 46½ yards.....	9 25
Elastic.....	1 30
Flannel.....	4 45
Girls' hats, 3.....	4 50
Gloves.....	1 20
Hair pins.....	30
Handkerchiefs, 6 dozens.....	12 25
Hats, 53.....	62 51
Hood.....	50
Hooks and eyes.....	1 00

253 33

Amount carried forward ..... \$35,014 22

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward .....		\$35,014 22
Hoop skirts, 43.....	\$29 48	
Hose, 65 pairs.....	18 95	
Kentucky jean, 43½ yards .....	17 30	
Linen, 3½ yards.....	1 20	
Machine needles.....	1 50	
Machine oil.....	25	
Marking ink.....	65	
Muslin, 76½ yards.....	22 19	
Neck ties.....	3 50	
Needles.....	4 40	
Nets, 14.....	6 00	
Pantaloon, 7 pairs.....	37 00	
Pins.....	3 55	
Pique.....	1 00	
Plaid.....	1 12	
Ribbon.....	3 13	
Ruffling.....	1 00	
Scissors, 2.....	2 00	
Seamstress work.....	21 25	
Sewing silk.....	25	
Shawl.....	2 50	
Shirts, 49.....	71 85	
Shoes, 22 pairs.....	46 50	
Shoe strings.....	90	
Socks, 75 pairs.....	17 99	
Stockings, 8 pairs .....	2 36	
Suspenders, 5½ dozens.....	16 37	
Suits, 39... ..	459 50	
Tape.....	50	
Thimbles.....	1 00	
Thread.....	16 45	
Tooth-brush.....	40	
Trimming.....	8 30	
Trunks, 2.....	6 50	
Undershirts, 2.....	1 98	
Worsted.....	40	
Yarn.....	50	
		829 72

*Furniture Account.*

Bead boxes.....	3 00	
Bedsteads, 50.....	159 25	
Bed fasteners.....	50	
Bells.....	1 50	
Blankets, 23 pairs.....	124 25	
Brooms, 6½ dozens.....	25 35	
Bureaus, 4.....	22 00	
		335 85
Amount carried forward.....		\$36,179 79

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$36,179 79
Burners.....	\$1 75	
Carving knives and forks.....	10 00	
Carpet, 435 yards.....	651 45	
Castors.....	50	
Chairs, 9 dozens.....	169 50	
Chamber sets, 2.....	215 00	
Chimneys.....	24 05	
Clothes basket.....	3 50	
Clothes lines and pins.....	11 90	
Coal hods.....	7 25	
Coal screen.....	1 00	
Coffee pots, 6.....	9 75	
Colander.....	75	
Corkscrew.....	50	
Crash, 218½ yards.....	27 67	
Crockery and cutlery.....	330 62	
Curtains and fixtures.....	52 75	
Damask.....	3 00	
Dining tables, 7.....	151 20	
Drugget.....	3 00	
Dusters.....	9 50	
Dust pans.....	2 50	
Enamel cloth, 10½ yards.....	5 77	
Hooks.....	1 00	
Knife sharpeners and sharpening.....	3 50	
Lamps.....	22 00	
Lamp scissors.....	75	
Lantern.....	1 50	
Locks.....	1 00	
Map boards.....	10 50	
Material for 75 hair mattresses.....	789 27	
Making do.....	37 50	
Material for 90 Excelsior mattresses.....	177 18	
Making do.....	22 50	
Matting.....	5 50	
Mattresses, hair, 5.....	106 00	
Mattresses, straw, 9.....	22 00	
Mops, 4.....	3 00	
Mouse trap.....	40	
Napkins, 3 dozen.....	9 50	
Oilcloth, 6 yards.....	7 00	
Pails.....	5 18	
Paints and varnish.....	6 25	
Parlor furniture.....	60 00	
Philosophical apparatus.....	302 15	
Pillows, 44.....	61 00	
Plating spoons and forks.....	7 45	
		3,350 04
Amount carried forward.....		\$39,529 83

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$39,529 83
Prints, 402 yards.....	\$50 28	
Quilts.....	12 00	
Range, boiler, etc.....	305 10	
Repairing furniture.....	62 19	
Rings.....	20	
Rubber cloth.....	8 25	
Rug.....	6 00	
Screws.....	85	
Scrubbing brushes.....	7 25	
Sheeting, 316 yards.....	76 50	
Sieve.....	50	
Slates for walls, 65.....	271 85	
Spoons.....	5 00	
Spreads, 65.....	54 36	
Step ladder.....	4 50	
Stools, 6.....	3 75	
Stove blacking.....	20	
Stoves and fixtures.....	68 90	
Straw beds.....	13 50	
Table.....	2 50	
Tacks.....	10	
Table covers, 2.....	5 00	
Table linen.....	2 15	
Ticking, 13 yards.....	3 25	
Tinware and repairing.....	16 28	
Towels.....	11 70	
Washstands, 2.....	3 00	
Wooden ware.....	20 25	

1,020 41

*Building and Repairs.*

Bell hanging.....	4 25
Brick, 25,000.....	367 50
Cement, 15 barrels.....	81 50
Cement pipes and drains.....	2,227 90
Clothes hooks.....	50
Door knobs.....	80
Door springs.....	2 75
Extra doors and putting up slates.....	308 00
Extra flue for boiler house.....	325 00
Glass and putty.....	40 26
Glue.....	50
Grading.....	1,480 00
Hinges.....	2 39
Hose bib.....	2 75
Iron and manufacturing do.....	750 20
Iron water pipe.....	773 90

6,368 00

Amount carried forward.....

\$46,918 24

## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$46,918 24
Lime, 21 barrels.....	\$52 50	
Locks.....	5 50	
Lumber, 3,000 feet.....	65 27	
Nails.....	5 75	
Paints and painting.....	13 75	
Plastering.....	21 00	
Plumbing.....	102 50	
Pulleys.....	75	
Raising fence.....	20 00	
Repairs.....	69 12	
Sand.....	1 25	
Screws.....	2 22	
Tacks.....	1 45	
Whitening walls.....	45 00	
Wire cloth.....	1 00	
Zinc.....	1 00	
		408 22
<i>Fuel and Lights.</i>		
Candles, 120 pounds.....	24 00	
Coal, 124½ tons.....	1,595 65	
Coal oil, 332 gallons.....	198 75	
Matches.....	10 75	
Wicks..	7 60	
Wood, 13 cords.....	279 50	
		2,116 25
<i>Stable Account.</i>		
Axle grease.....	50	
Barley, 1,532 pounds.....	20 72	
Bran, 9,936 pounds.....	142 38	
Brush, curry comb, etc.....	4 35	
Carriage, buggy and wagon.....	925 00	
Chicken feed.....	5 55	
Harness, 3 sets.....	170 00	
Hay, 15 tons.....	283 03	
Horses, 1 span.....	375 00	
Horse keeping.....	38 50	
Oats, 2,287 pounds.....	52 61	
Robes.....	15 00	
Straw.....	1 50	
Wagon box.....	30 00	
		2,064 11
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Axe..	1 75	
Axe helves.....	2 30	
		4 05
Amount carried forward.....		\$51,510 90

## EXPENDITURES--Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$51,510 90
Annals D. and D. assessment.....	\$37 50	
Books, stationery and school room supplies.....	352 11	
Blacksmithing.....	38 90	
Carpet stretcher.....	50	
Cartage.....	117 85	
Car tickets.....	94 60	
Cash to pupils.....	225 28	
Christmas expenses.....	38 65	
Copying.....	75	
Cow.....	90 00	
Drawing material.....	4 36	
Exchange.....	18 00	
Expenses of moving.....	170 75	
Expenses of legislative committee.....	29 25	
Expenses of pupils going home.....	74 00	
Express charges.....	20 50	
Faucets.....	75	
Fly poison.....	60	
Freight.....	190 41	
Funeral expenses, Eugene Bennett.....	41 25	
Flaxseed.....	25	
Hack hire.....	21 00	
Hauling supplies.....	74 19	
Horse hire for Commissioners.....	23 50	
Insurance.....	651 20	
Interest.....	102 00	
Iron.....	320 00	
Leather and findings.....	346 02	
Lithographs.....	31 25	
Material for bead work.....	35 07	
Medicines.....	214 27	
Music and strings.....	64 27	
Night work.....	90 00	
Office rent.....	255 00	
Omnibuses, laying corner stone.....	30 00	
Packing cases.....	6 75	
Photographs.....	40 00	
Pickaxe.....	1 90	
Post-office stamps and box rent.....	57 24	
Portfolios.....	7 75	
Printing.....	95 00	
Putty knife.....	40	
Rakes.....	2 25	
Receipts.....	75	
Rent.....	2,655 00	
Repairing instruments.....	2 50	
Repairing and tuning pianos.....	23 00	
		6,373 06
Amount carried forward.....		\$57,883 96



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....		\$57,883 96
Sail hooks.....	\$ 50	
Sand paper.....	20	
Seythe stone.....	37	
Shovels.....	7 25	
Sickles.....	2 25	
Stamped envelopes.....	2 63	
Telegraphing.....	6 40	
Tools ..	12 35	
Travelling expenses.....	483 35	
Twine .....	1 15	
Violin .....	19 00	
Wagon for blind.....	15 00	
Water ..	510 00	
Water stand.....	2 00	
Wheelbarrows, 3.....	12 25	
Whiting .....	25	
Wire .....	25	
Wrench.....	25	
		1,075 40
		\$58,959 36
Balance due Treasurer, October 1st, 1867.....		495 00
Total.....		\$59,454 36



## R E C E I P T S .

October 15th, 1867.....	From State Treasurer.....	\$3,653 33	
November 8th, 1867...	From State Treasurer.....	1,866 67	
December 8th, 1867...	From State Treasurer.....	1,866 67	
January 9th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,866 66	
February 13th, 1868...	From State Treasurer.....	1,900 00	
March 9th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,900 00	
May 14th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,900 00	
May 30th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	2,062 50	
June 30th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	3,437 50	
October 16th, 1868.....	From State Treasurer.....	4,600 00	
November 19th, 1868..	From State Treasurer.....	3,700 00	
November 19th, 1868..	From State Treasurer, for furniture.....	2,500 00	
December 22d, 1868...	From State Treasurer.....	3,883 33	
January 12th, 1869...	From State Treasurer.....	1,941 60	
February 11th, 1869..	From State Treasurer.....	1,875 00	
March 15th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,875 00	
April 13th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,875 00	
May 15th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,833 33	
June 9th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,833 33	
July 8th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer.....	1,833 34	
July 19th, 1869.....	From State Treasurer, for furniture.....	2,500 00	
September 14th, 1869.	From State Treasurer.....	7,416 66	
September 30th, 1869.	From State Treasurer.....	3,708 83	
			\$61,808 25
	From pupils, for clothing, etc.....	1,205 92	
	From pay pupils.....	441 00	
	From sales of beadwork..	72 75	
	From sale of two cows...	100 00	
	From custom work in shop.....	151 23	
	From sale of old pulu....	60 00	
	From insurance on dam- aged slates.....	20 40	
	From sale of bags, and miscellaneous sources..	188 47	
			2,233 77
	Total receipts.....		\$64,042 02
	Total expenditures.....		59,454 36
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, Octo- ber 1st, 1869.....		\$4,587 66

J. A. BENTON, Treasurer.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to December fourth, A. D. eighteen hundred and  
sixty-nine, before me.

W. H. CHEVERS, Notary Public.

# LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION

*Since October 1st, 1867.*

## DEAF AND DUMB.

### MALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aronsohn, Martin.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Bateman, Wilber .....	Monterey .....	Monterey
Bently, John W.....	Albany .....	Linn, Oregon
Blish, Preston.....	San Francisco .....	San Francisco
Butler, Millard F.....	Marysville .....	Yuba
Colby, Edwin.....	Stony Point.....	Sonoma
Craig, William C.....	Nevada City .....	Nevada
De Rutte, Theophilus .....	San Francisco .....	San Francisco
Gayon, Marcelin. ....	Stockton .....	San Joaquin
Gibert, Hippolite.....	Mariposa.....	Mariposa
Harlan, James C .....	Yuba .....	Sutter
Hill, Mahlon S .....	San José.....	Santa Clara
Hill, Eldridge B.....	San José.....	Santa Clara
Holding, John A.....	Stockton .....	San Joaquin
Hull, Frank.....	Hicksville .....	Sacramento
Ide, L. H. C.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Krautz, Louis.....	San Francisco .....	San Francisco
Larue, John .....	Peoria.....	Linn, Oregon
Markham, Columbia .....	Suisun.....	Solano
McKail, James, Jr.....	Sacramento .....	Sacramento
Murphy, Preston .....	Napa.....	Napa
Musgrave, James R....	Point Arenas.....	Mendocino
Nichols, Henry .....	Pacheco. ....	Contra Costa
Phillips, William M.....	Yreka .....	Siskiyou
Robison, John W .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Sanderecock, Thomas Y.....	Napa.....	Napa
Santa Cruz, José.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Shattuck, Frank B .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Slater, George .....	Placerville .....	El Dorado
Smith, Charles.....	Georgetown.....	El Dorado
Thomas, Anthony R....	Sacramento .....	Sacramento
Tilden, Douglas.....	Chico .....	Butte
Willits, Joshua M .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Willie, Joseph F.....	San Rafael .....	Marin
Wright, Albert H.....	Oakland .....	Alameda

## DEAF AND DUMB--Continued.

## FEMALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aronsohn, Caroline.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Brown, Harriet P.....	Virginia City .....	Storey, Nev
Badger, Harriet F. ....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Coulter, Dora N.....	Summit.....	Plumas
Douglas, Coroline.....	Visalia .....	Tulare
Hard, Amy E.....	Antioch .....	Contra Costa
Kerby, Mary.....	Summit .....	Plumas
King, Eliza A.....	Oakland .....	Alameda
Lucas, Maggie.....	Woodland .....	Yolo
May, America.....	Petaluma .....	Sonoma
May, Anna.....	Petaluma .....	Sonoma
McKail, Mary.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
McTigue, Augusta.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Nolan, Mary .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Roesler, Armie Katrina.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Rogers, Mary Adella.....	Woodland .....	Yolo
Sanderecock, Catherine.....	Napa.....	Napa
Shirley, Evadne.....	Stockton.....	San Joaquin
Street, Catherine .....	Visalia .....	Tulare
Theobald, Catherine .....	Sheldon .....	Sacramento
Uhl, Anna Margaret.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Warren, Anna.....	Monterey.....	Monterey
Wills, Mary Louisa.....	La Fayette .....	Contra Costa
Wertheimer, Susan.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Wright, Mary.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco

## B L I N D .

## MALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Andrews, Luke.....	Woodland .....	Yolo
Bennet, Eugene.....	Fremont.....	Yolo
Briggs, Eugene A .....	Visalia .....	Tulare
Butterfield, L. S.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Davis, Louis.....	San José.....	Santa Clara
Hanley, J. Edward.....	Oakland .....	Alameda
Jackson, Stephen.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Joice, James.....	.....	San L. Obispo
Jones, Chas. J.....	Grass Valley .....	Nevada
Knoblock, Charles.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Lerch, Charles.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Lerch, Emilie.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Melarkie, John .....	Smartsville .....	Yuba
Miller, Peter .....	Dry Creek.....	Yuba
Orth, Louis.....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Pleasants, Charles .....	Salem.....	Oregon
Smith, William H.....	Santa Cruz.....	Santa Cruz
Sullivan, Dennis.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Thresher, Prescott B .....	Hamilton .....	Butte

## FEMALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Aitken, Maggie.....	Benicia.....	Solano
Baily, Daisy A .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Brissell, Anna M .....	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Borgwardt, Mary A.....	Kelsey .....	El Dorado
Dunning, Alice.....	Watsonville.....	Santa Cruz
Fennell, Anna.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Hall, Anna Bell.....	Healdsburg .....	Sonoma
Heryford, Missouri A .....	Lincoln.....	Placer
Jenkins, Isabella .....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Keener, Sarah M.....	Visalia.....	Tulare
Kelly, Eloise.....	Marysville.....	Yuba
Klink, Maggie.....	Windsor.....	Sonoma
Le May, Ellen.....	Santa Rosa .....	Sonoma
Lovell, Laura.....	San José.....	Santa Clara
Miles, Mary E.....	Rio Vista.. ..	Solano
Moran, Mary E.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Taft, Sophia A.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco

## SUMMARY.

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Males .....	35	60
Females .....	25	
BLIND.		
Males .....	19	36
Females .....	17	
Total.....	96	

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION FOR 1869.

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## DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN : The committee invited to attend the annual examination of the deaf and dumb at the Institution, June seventh, were gratified to accept their appointment, and would submit the following observations concerning the exercises upon which they attended :

They were first introduced to the third grade of the third class, comprising three pupils. These pupils have been under instruction nearly one year. Their average age is six years. They have gone through with thirty lessons of Dr. Peet's Elementary Book. Their teacher is Henry Frank, a deaf mute, and a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

They wrote their names legibly, their age, their residence, and quite a vocabulary of words from signs. They gave correctly, from signs, the adjectives of color, and prefixed them to appropriate objects. They also wrote brief sentences upon such verbs as *see, love, hate, have*, etc., as *e. g.* : " I have boots ; " " I love father ; " " I hate snakes."

The second grade of this class, comprising four pupils, were exercised in writing simple sentences, of a more advanced character than those first specified. Their vocabulary was more full and they showed themselves at home in the structure of idioms requiring the use of possessive pronouns and of prepositions.

The first grade of the third class comprised eight pupils. They have been under instruction for about two years. They have studied over two hundred lessons of Dr. Peet's book and several sections of the " Scripture lessons." They gave correctly, from signs, a long list of irregular plurals, such as : " an ox—oxen ; " " a tooth—teeth ; " " a calf—calves." They composed, rapidly and easily, sentences descriptive of actions performed before their sight, as *e. g.* : " A girl is sitting on a desk ; " " Prof. W. is writing on the blackboard." And from signs, such sentences as : " A cat sees a bird on a tree ; she catches it ; " " A boy takes his gun ; he sees a squirrel on a tree ; he shoots the squirrel ; it falls to the ground."



They answered such questions as these: "Who made the flowers?" "God made the flowers; God made the roses; God gives the flowers." "Have you a soul?" "Yes, I have a soul." "Will it die?" "My soul will never die." "Will your body die?" "My body will die." "Where will your soul go when your body dies?" "My soul will go to Heaven if I am good."

The second class is composed of sixteen pupils, divided into two grades, and taught by a deaf mute, Henry B. Crandall, a graduate of the New York Institution. A part of this class have been under instruction about two years and a part about three.

The pupils of the second grade showed their ability to translate, from the signs of their teacher, such descriptive sentences as these: "A man saw a bird on a tree. He shot it. It fell down. He carried it to his house." "A boy went to the bay. He saw a boat on the bay. He got into it. He rowed away."

They answered, also, some familiar questions in natural history.

Those of the first grade gave correctly, and in good English, many geographical definitions from written questions. "What is the shape of the earth?" "The earth resembles an orange or a ball." "We live on the outside of the earth." They also answered readily and without error many questions in the history of the United States.

This class had paid some attention to drawing, and the specimens exhibited to the committee showed a very creditable proficiency, and in some instances a very decided taste for the art.

The first class, consisting of twelve pupils, was also divided into two grades. They have been taught by A. Pratt, A. M.

They were thoroughly tested in the studies which they have pursued, and gave their answers with great intelligence and accuracy.

In history the second grade were assigned such themes as "The Battle of Monmouth," "Fernando De Soto," "Henry Hudson," "Columbus," "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Roger Williams," etc., and the first grade the following: "Cataline's Conspiracy," "General Sketch of Rome," "Second Punic War," "Hannibal," "Regulus," "Battle of Lexington," and wrote upon them with sufficient fullness and without historical mistakes.

In geography they bounded States and kingdoms, sketched leading geographical features, gave the rise and flow of rivers, the distribution of mines, comparative height of mountains, etc., etc.

In arithmetic they wrought out complicated problems in fractions with perfect facility.

The pupils in physical geography gave a full synopsis of the departments and scope of this study, and answered questions upon details of the science without embarrassment or error.

A very interesting examination, conducted by Dr. Gibbons, in anatomy and physiology, showed the pupils quite at home amid the mysteries of the human frame, and well able to explain the phenomena of physical life.

The committee were shown specimens of drawing executed by this class, not a few of which would grace the boudoir of a family home.

The trade of shoemaking, the only trade taught in the Institution, seems to have been successfully mastered by not a few of the boys, as the specimens of their craft presented to the committee clearly evinced.

The whole aspect of the inmates of the Institution was orderly, cheerful and contented. The recitations were none of them parrot-like, but taking a wide range, and quite subject to suggestions from the committee, were a fair and satisfactory test of the real progress of the pupils.



The committee are abundantly satisfied that the Institution is doing a noble work, that the pupils are carefully and thoroughly taught, and that the hope may be reasonably entertained that they will come forth from the privileges which they enjoy, not to be dependent on private or public charity, but to earn their own livelihood, and to enjoy social intercourse with their friends and the community.

The special point in their education, the demand at once most imperative and most difficult, is that they acquire the ability to communicate with other minds through the use of written language. Then the way is open for them, not only to useful associations, but to the whole range of written literature in the English tongue. Learning the idioms of our common speech, without ever giving a thought to the study of them, simply by the hearing of the ear, few of us are aware by what a slow and laborious process the deaf mute reaches even a low facility and intelligence in the use of such idioms. On this point, it appears to the committee that the Faculty of this Institution appreciate the chief burden of their functions, and wisely, faithfully and successfully meet its demands.

A. L. STONE,  
T. H. HOLT.

#### BLIND DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned was present on Monday, the seventh instant, at the annual examination of the blind pupils in the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. I found them well classified, the grades being but two or, in some studies, three. The higher class was under the special charge of Mr. C. T. Wilkinson, and the primary under that of Miss Louisa Bowden. At every stage of the examination, which was thorough and protracted, and, at the request of the teachers, conducted for the most part by the examiners themselves, the evidences of skilful and most faithful labor on the part of those teachers abounded. In history and grammar and physiology, the absence of text books in raised letters required that the instruction be wholly oral. In geography, arithmetic and geometry, assistance was gained from raised maps and diagrams, and from slates ingeniously contrived; but in these branches, also, the absence of text books suited to the blind must have greatly increased the labor of instruction. That labor, however, having been rendered, and the instruction received, it was easy to see that the pupils were the gainers by the very inconveniences which they had experienced, for the mental training it involved will prove to be just of that sort most useful to them hereafter.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, the pupils have advanced quite rapidly, and sustained an examination which would be creditable to any school. Evidently they have been trained to think; to grasp principles, and to recite nothing in parrot like iterations. In ancient history, topics selected by the examiners were treated extemporaneously by several of the pupils, with remarkable accuracy and fullness of detail. Among these topics were Egypt, Solon, Regulus, Scipio. I was gratified at the fluency and correctness, both in enunciation and emphasis, which characterized the reading of the more advanced pupils, and at the legibility, even to an unpracticed eye, of their chirography.

As a device for inspiring and cultivating a literary taste in those whose

range of reading must be so very limited, a memorizing exercise has been sustained with evident good effect. Several selections made for this purpose were recited before us.

Nearly all, perhaps quite all the blind in the Institution, are members of the class in music, which is taught by Mr. M. B. Clark, himself partly blind, and instructed at such an institution as this. The difficulties involved in giving genuine instruction and in developing a real musical culture without the aid of sight, are far more easily understood than are Mr. Clark's method of overcoming them. But the results were evident, and considering the short time during which he has had charge of the class, are really wonderful.

Having said thus much, I need not add that I was gratified by all that I saw or heard. Of course the usual diversities appeared in native capacity, in disposition to attend and study, and in consequent improvement. But you have abundant reason to be satisfied with the work which has been done, and the blind, and we, on their behalf, to be grateful for so genial a home and so excellent advantages as are here afforded them.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. POND.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Oakland a steam ferry plies almost every hour in the day, and from the latter city a horse railroad is now building, which, when completed, will land passengers within easy walking distance of the Institution.

I. The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb or blind persons, between the ages of six and twenty-five years, who are of sound intellect and free from vicious habits, and contagious or offensive diseases.

II. No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and travelling expenses.

III. Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

IV. The session begins on the third Wednesday of August and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are urgently requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

V. Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

VI. All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed.

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?

5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?

6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?

7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?

8. What is the difference of ages between parents?

9. Has the child had the small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?

10. What are the names, occupation, residence and Post-office address of his parents?

11. What are the number and names of their children?

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.





## REPORT.

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To His Excellency,  
H. H. HAIGHT,  
Governor of California:

SIR: The Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution have, at length, the privilege of presenting their final report. They were appointed in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and reported progress in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. They were re-appointed, that they might finish their work, in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. At the time of their re-appointment it was supposed that they would be able to complete their labor, and make a final report in April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and they were directed to do so.

But causes of delay unforeseen, and particularly the occurrence of the severe earthquake of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, prevented the completion of the new edifice in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and even until the last month of the autumn. Now, however, after the labor of three and a half years, they have the pleasure of reporting that the new edifice is substantially finished, is occupied by the officers, teachers and pupils of the Institution, and that they are allowed to lay down their office.

The Commissioners were originally appointed to secure a new site, dispose of the former grounds and buildings by sale, and erect a new edifice for the Institution, adequate to the wants of the coming years. They entered on the work assigned them with the determination of selecting a site, as nearly as possible, faultless. And during the first ten months after their appointment, they spent days and weeks in visiting and viewing the various eligible locations offered them, or otherwise pointed out to them. In the month of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, they concluded the purchase of a tract of land situated in the northerly part of the Township of Oakland, Alameda County, containing one hundred and thirty acres, ninety acres of the same being hill land and forty acres of it nearly level land. At a joint meeting with the Board of Directors, according to the provisions of the law, the Institution was duly located upon this land on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Plans for a new edifice were advertised for and examined; and, in the

month of May, one designed by Wright and Sanders was adopted. In due time bids were called for from those proposing to erect the contemplated new edifice, in whole or in part; and the contract for doing the mason work and furnishing all the necessary materials of the same, for a structure of stone, was awarded to J. S. Emery, of Oakland, in the month of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the contract for doing all the rest of the work upon the main edifice was awarded to John J. Meeredy, of San Francisco, in the month of August. The price to be paid J. S. Emery was originally fifty-three thousand dollars, which was increased to sixty thousand, in consideration of the use of blue stone instead of brown or gray; and the price to be paid J. J. Meeredy was fifty-two thousand dollars. By a subsequent agreement J. J. Meeredy was awarded a contract for building the exterior lavatories, at the angles of the main edifice, for the further sum of eight thousand six hundred dollars.

The corner stone of the new building was laid in the presence of the Commissioners and a fine concourse of people, with suitable public ceremonies, by Governor Low, on the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The succeeding winter was a very stormy one, and compelled the suspension of all exterior work upon the new structure for many long weeks, and destroyed all hope of its completion within the twelve months originally agreed upon, as approximating the time when it might be ready for occupation.

At the time of the occurrence of the great earthquake, in October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the exterior of the new building was finished, except the roofing in of one part. The violence of the shock threw down the beautiful stone chimneys of every part, and caused the high gable peaks of the unroofed part of the building to topple over, the mortar being yet green, and the peaks not steadied by roofing; and these, in falling, crushed much work below, and effected a very considerable damage. For such and so unexpected a visitation no provision had been made. Before any could be made, and work resumed, many days elapsed; and it afterward required the labor of weeks to make the necessary repairs, and bring the structure back to the condition in which it was at the time just prior to the occurrence of the earthquake.

While the Commissioners, after consultation with the Governor and the Attorney-General of the State, were of the opinion that, in a strictly legal sense, the losses occasioned by the earthquake would fall upon the contractors, though they were not entirely clear upon the matter, they yet deemed it such a hardship upon the contractors, as not to demand of them any attempts to coerce the contractors into the making of the needed repairs at their own expense, had it been legally practicable to do so. They therefore resolved to borrow such a sum of money, upon the good faith and credit of the State of California, as might be requisite, and themselves make the necessary repairs of the damage caused by the earthquake. Accordingly the sum of nine thousand dollars was borrowed of the Bank of British North America, to pay for the labor and materials required in repairing the earthquake damages, and restoring the building to the contractors. Of all the labor and materials thus required a strict account was kept by those who were solely in the employ of the Commissioners. For a speedy appropriation, to be made to the Directors of the Institution, for the payment of the nine thousand dollars borrowed to make these repairs, your Commissioners most earnestly make request.

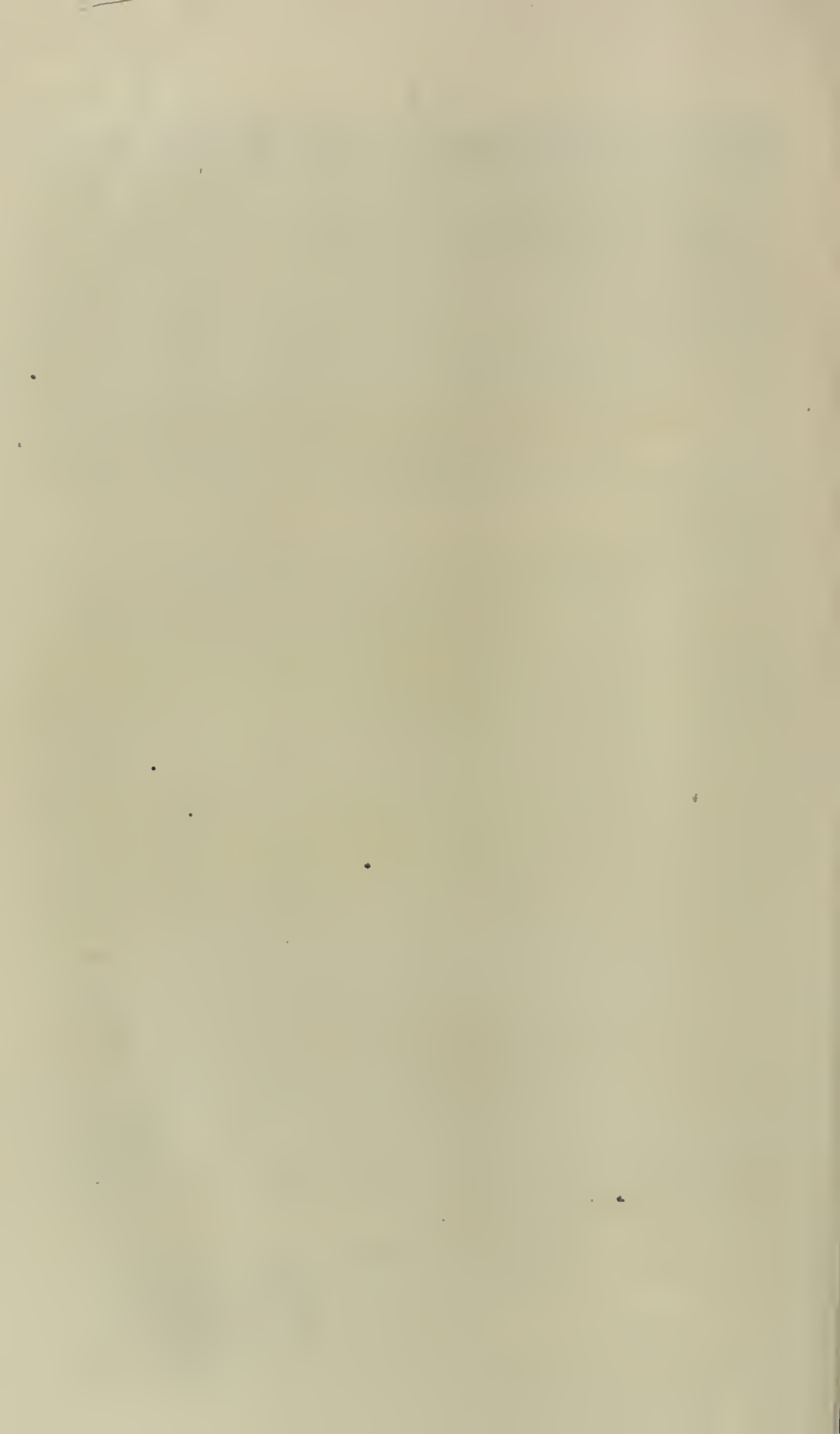
Apart from the repairing of the damages caused by the earthquake, it

will appear from the accompanying report of the Treasurer of the Commissioners that but a few small sums of money have been needed for what are known as "extras." In the main, and notwithstanding many delays and unforeseen embarrassments, the contractors have finished their contracts and faithfully performed their obligations. The building does them credit. But, in consequence of a severe winter, unusual difficulties and delays, the rise in the cost of materials, the occurrence of the earthquake, and especially in consequence of the enhanced price of labor, resulting from the enactment of the eight hour law, both of the contractors have met with considerable losses in the fulfilment of their contracts; and your Commissioners feel bound to recommend them and their claims to the just consideration and liberal relief of the State. The hardships and embarrassments arising from these causes have fallen with special weight upon J. J. Meeredy, the contractor for doing all but the mason work upon the new edifice, and the Commissioners regard him as entitled, for the sake of himself and his creditors, many of whom are poor men, to the careful consideration and generous relief of this great State.

The building and lands, such as they are, and as they are, the Commissioners now desire to turn over to the State, if it will accept their work and discharge them from this special office. They ask the appointment of committees to visit the Institution and examine their work, and inquire into all their proceedings. No one can appreciate what they have accomplished until he has been on the ground and seen for himself. At the outset, the Commissioners themselves had an inadequate idea of the greatness of the task they had undertaken. Nevertheless, their work, in spite of all untoward events, has been prospered. The building and lands, as they now are, have cost the State, through the Commissioners, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand ninety-eight dollars and thirty cents; and, over and above the value, at sale of the former buildings and grounds, one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. In the opinion of good judges, the property at this time is worth not less than a quarter of a million of dollars, and, at all events, is worth much more than it has cost. In architectural appearance and in interior arrangements, there are few, if any, buildings in the country which surpass this in adaptation to its special uses. The ample and beautiful spring of water which, by natural pressure, supplies the entire edifice from bottom to top, is a special feature of this establishment. A fine outlook, a fertile soil, a healthful climate, and an abundance of land for culture and for pasturage, complete the mention of the chief features of the State's new property in this Institution. The facilities of the Institution are now enlarged. It is made capable of an almost wonderful expansion. In the years of the hereafter, it can be enlarged to a double capacity at a very small expense. The Commissioners are disposed to congratulate themselves and the State upon what they have been able to accomplish. They are, in general, pleased with their work, and they retire from the Commission with the proud consciousness of having done the State an honorable and good service.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA P. RANKIN,  
A. W. SAXE,  
WM. SHERMAN,  
J. A. BENTON,  
Commissioners.





## TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency,  
H. H. HAIGHT,  
Governor of California :

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, has the honor to report that there have been received into the treasury of the Commission, in all, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand ninety-eight dollars and thirty cents (\$158,098 30), from the following sources, viz :

From State treasury (appropriation of 1866) .....	\$50,000 00
From State treasury (appropriation of 1868).....	65,000 00
From sale of former grounds and buildings in San Francisco, \$35,280—less expense of sale, \$1,181 70—net .....	34,098 30
From cash borrowed of Bank of British North America, for earthquake repairs .....	9,000 00
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>\$158,098 30</b>

The expenditures of the Commission have been, in all, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand ninety-eight dollars and thirty cents (\$158,098 30), distributed as follows, viz :

Paid for search of land titles .....	\$75 00	
Paid for surveys of land.....	120 00	
Paid J. Kearney, purchase money.....	12,100 00	
Paid for Kate Hayes' guaranty.....	500 00	
Paid for recording papers.....	14 80	
Paid attorney's fees.....	500 00	
Paid for search after stone quarry.....	50 00	
<b>Expenses in connection with land.....</b>		<b>\$13,359 80</b>
<b>Amount carried forward.....</b>		<b>\$13,359 80</b>



## EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward .....		\$13,359 80
Paid for office rents.....	\$577 50	
Paid for printing and stationery.....	151 40	
Paid for advertising.....	195 00	
Paid for various travelling expenses.....	958 10	
Paid for services of Treasurer.....	1,750 00	
Paid for services of notaries.....	18 00	
Total expenses of Commissioners.....		3,650 00
Paid J. S. Emery, regular contract .....	\$60,000 00	
Paid J. J. Meeredy, regular contract.....	52,000 00	
Paid J. J. Meeredy, building lavatories .....	8,600 00	
Paid for superintendence of the works.....	3,900 00	
Paid premiums to architects .....	600 00	
Paid architects of the building.....	3,950 00	
Total expenditures on regular contracts, etc.....		129,050 50
Paid for extra piers in the courts.....	\$1,800 00	
Paid for extra sills, pipes and painting.....	325 00	
Paid Donohoe, Kelley & Co., for interest.....	455 75	
Paid several small extras.....	457 75	
Total for extra expenses .....		3,038 50
Paid J. S. Emery for earthquake repairs.....	\$3,337 16	
Paid J. J. Meeredy, earthquake repairs .....	3,396 86	
Paid J. Kehoe, earthquake repairs .....	1,228 00	
Paid, and to be paid, Bank of British North America, interest.....	1,000 00	
Total for earthquake repairs.....		9,000 00
Grand total of expenditures.....		\$158,098 30

J. A. BENTON,  
Treasurer.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, December fourth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

W. H. CHEVERS,  
Notary Public.







